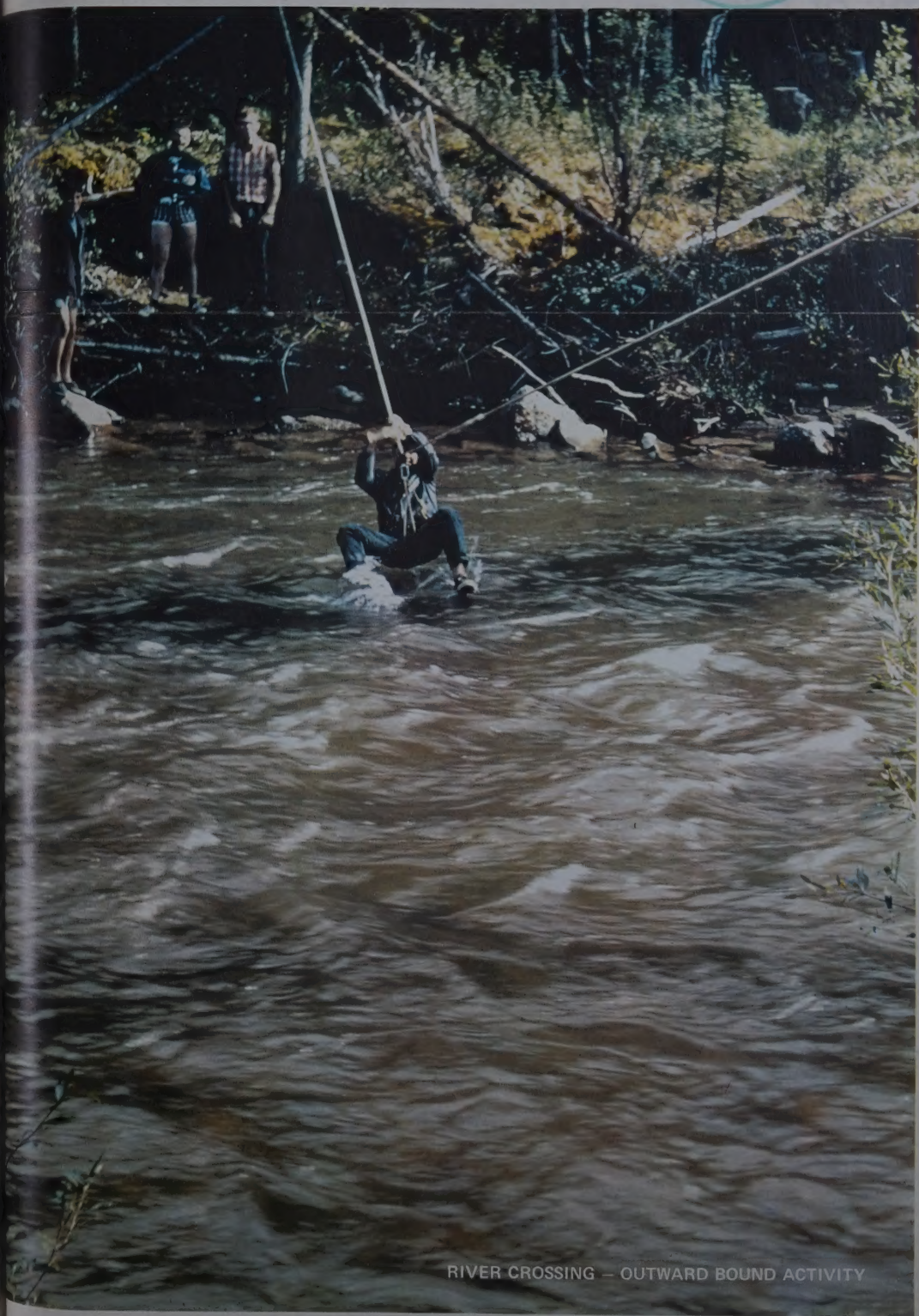




WITHIN OUR BORDERS

AN ALBERTA GOVERNMENT PUBLICATION

NOVEMBER · 1969



RIVER CROSSING — OUTWARD BOUND ACTIVITY

Victims of crime may receive compensation under new system now in effect

Persons injured or killed while preserving the peace or helping a peace officer in his duties, and victims of certain criminal offenses may now receive compensation under the Criminal Injuries Compensation Act, which came into force in the province October 1.

A three-man board has been appointed to administer the act and hear claims.

The act stipulates that the circumstances causing the death or injury must occur in Alberta, although persons who are not residents of the province are eligible if they were helping a peace officer, or if the jurisdiction where they live would compensate an Alberta resident under the same circumstances.

Compensation may be made to the injured person, or persons responsible for his care, or dependents of the victim. Compensation may be awarded for expenses incurred as a result of the victim's death or injury, loss to the victim resulting from partial or total incapacity to work, loss to the dependents as a result of the victim's death, maintenance of a child born as a result of rape and other pecuniary losses resulting from the victim's injury. The act does not provide for compensation for the loss or damage of property except clothing, eyeglasses and other property on the victim. No award is made if the amount of compensation would be less than \$100. The amount of compensation will take into account money received by the victim or his dependents

under the Workmen's Compensation Act as well as any benefits received through accident, sickness or life insurance.

Applications for compensation must be made within one year of the injury or death, which must have been reported within a reasonable time to the proper authorities. The board has the power to extend the application deadline.

When an application is received, the board sets the date for a public hearing at which evidence is presented.

If the applicant is in financial need and it appears likely he will receive the compensation, the board may order interim payments for maintenance and medical expenses. If the compensation is then not awarded, these payments cannot be recovered from the victim. The board may also provide for all or part of the cost of rehabilitation or retraining of the victim, and if the claim is the result of injury incurred while preserving the peace or helping a peace officer, the board may grant an additional amount up to \$10,000 as damages for physical disability or disfigurement and pain and suffering.

Compensation awarded may be paid out in bulk or in regular payments, whichever the board decides.

If a person is killed in Alberta as a direct result of dangerous driving, intoxicated driving or impaired driving of a motor vehicle by another person, the spouse may be paid compensation. However, there is no compensation for injury in those cases.

Compensation may be awarded if the injury or death is the direct result of any of the following offenses:

Failure to take reasonable care in relation to explosives where death or bodily harm results; causing explosion with intent to do bodily harm or endanger life; attempted rape, rape, or indecent assault; abandoning a child and endangering its life; causing bodily harm to a servant; causing death or bodily harm by criminal negligence; murder, attempted murder, or manslaughter; causing bodily harm with intent; administering poison; overcoming resistance to commission of offense; setting traps with intent to cause death or bodily harm; dangerous operation of a vessel; interfering with transportation facilities with intent to endanger the safety of any person; common assault causing bodily harm; assault with intent to commit an indictable offense; assault on persons enforcing; kidnapping; illegal confinement; procuring miscarriage; robbery; intimidation by violence and arson. □

Wills, estates booklet available

A revised edition of the booklet "Wills and Estates for Albertans" is now available to the public through the Women's Cultural and Information Bureau or the Alberta Department of Agriculture.

The attractively designed booklet contains information on such frequently asked questions as how to draw up a will, how estates are distributed and other pertinent information. The publication content is in easily read and understood question-and-answer style.

The booklet also includes information on the

new federal Estate Tax Act, and Alberta's related Rebate Act.

The last pages of the booklet provide space for listing pertinent family information, useful in the case of demise of a family member, such as bank account locations and numbers, safety deposit box locations and numbers, addresses of immediate family relatives, and other data.

Copies of "Wills and Estates for Albertans" may be obtained through: the Women's Cultural and Information Bureau, Legislative Building, Edmonton; or the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Agriculture Building, Edmonton. □

GRIZZLY BEAR COULEE

New Alberta historical site named

Grizzly Bear Coulee, midway between Vermillion and Wainwright, in east-central Alberta, is Alberta's newest historical site. It was the location of maintenance headquarters around 1880 for a section of the Dominion Telegraph, the first telegraph to reach that part of the Northwest Territories now known as Alberta.

The telegraph line stretched from Winnipeg, Manitoba, to a point 30 miles west of Hay Lakes, near present-day Leduc. The section west of Battleford, Saskatchewan, was put into use in 1877, and maintenance headquarters were established at Grizzly Bear Coulee and Hay Lakes.

It is believed the Grizzly Bear station was abandoned in 1881 or 1882 when maintenance operations were re-arranged. For the next two or three years the station may have served as a stopping place or repair shelter.

In 1884 a two-man maintenance crew was stationed at Eleanor, just north of Ernest Lake, near the old Grizzly Bear station. They stayed there until 1887 when the telegraph line was abandoned and a new line built between Battleford and Edmonton along the north side of the North Saskatchewan River. □

Student aid office opened

Student financial assistance services were increased recently by the opening of a Calgary branch office. The Alberta Department of Education, Students' Assistance Branch expansion was required to serve Calgary and surrounding area students attending post-secondary educational institutions.

Thirty-one per cent of the 19,806 students who received financial assistance last year were from southern Alberta, a major reason for expansion.

The new Calgary Branch serves students who attend the Universities of Lethbridge and Calgary, the Southern Alberta Institute of Technology, Mount Royal, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat Junior Colleges, and high school students south of Calgary.

Total services, including completion of the loan, are offered at the Branch by the staff of 12 plus three part-time employees.

The new office is located in the John J. Bowlen Building at 620-7th Avenue, S.W., Calgary, Alberta. □

Pheasant, partridge and grouse from all parts of Alberta are being examined for signs of excessive mercury contamination under a program conducted by the Veterinary Services and Plant Industry Divisions of the Alberta Department of Agriculture, with the co-operation of the Fish and Wildlife Branch, Alberta Department of Lands and Forests.

The need for such a program first was suggested when a decline in the population of birds-of-prey in the southern part of the province prompted an investigation by the Canadian Wildlife Service. This revealed mercury levels in excess of those limits set by the World Health Organization and the Food and Drug Section of the federal Department of Health.

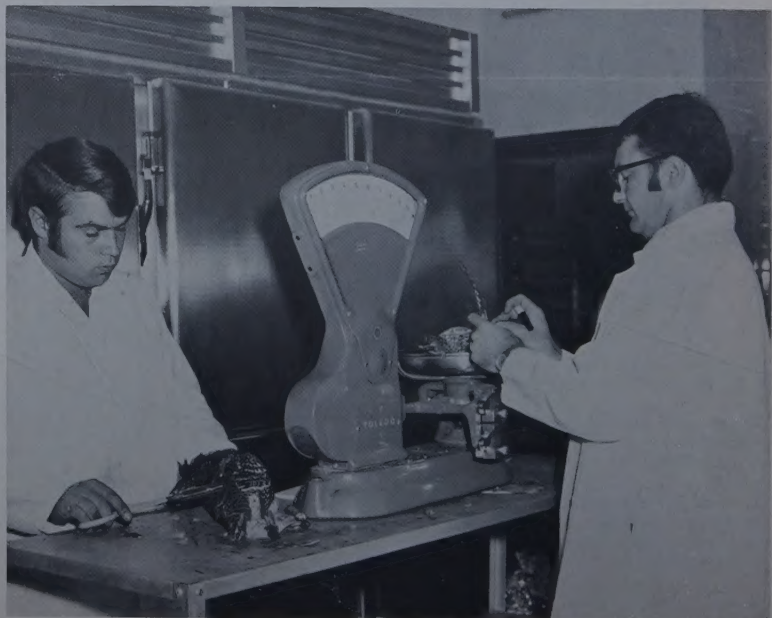
Because of the possibility that the cause might be organomercurial compound seed grain treatment, the findings were reported to the provincial government's Inter-Departmental Committee on Pesticides, which immediately held a special meeting. The committee, whose members are drawn from the University of Alberta, the federal Food and Drug Section, the Canadian Wildlife Service, Canada Department of Agriculture, and the Alberta Departments of Agriculture, Health, and Lands and Forests, appointed a sub-committee to investigate further.

Tests were taken on approximately 100 birds from the south, using pheasant and Hungarian partridge, or sharp-tailed grouse where the other two species were not available. Samples of liver and breast muscle from each bird were analyzed and early results indicated the need for examination of birds in all parts of the province, resulting in the present program.

Officers of the Fish and Game Branch provide specimens which are carefully labelled as to location and type of habitat. These are shipped to the Veterinary Services Laboratory where the age, sex and weight of each bird is determined and recorded. In order to permit cross-checking of results, tissue samples from each bird are sent to three different laboratories: the Toxicology Section, Veterinary Services Division, in Edmonton, and selected facilities in Toronto and California. When results are returned, this technical team is able to identify the report with the individual bird and the area from which it came. It is expected that approximately 400 birds will be tested during the program. □

The habitat, age, weight and sex of each bird is determined and catalogued before tests are made for mercury poisoning (top). Samples of breast muscle and liver are then removed from each specimen and forwarded for laboratory analysis (bottom).

Upland game birds undergo careful examination for mercury poisoning



"Within Our Borders" is a publication designed to acquaint the people of the Province with the administration of the Alberta Government.

There are no restrictions in the republishing of any material but a credit line would be appreciated.

Notice of change of address should be accompanied by the mailing address on the front of this issue. No charge is made for "Within Our Borders" and new readers are invited to forward their name and address to "Within Our Borders," Room 1618 Centennial Building, Edmonton.

SECOND CLASS MAIL REGISTRATION No. 1522

Tough training program attracts province's youth

Twenty young men have found they can live in the wilderness and enjoy it, through a program initiated this summer by the Alberta Department of Youth, Recreation Branch.

Outward Bound is a training program involving rigorous camp and field trip training planned around such activities as mountaineering, rock climbing, orienteering, forest fire prevention, first aid and rescue, wilderness familiarization and survival skills. The aim of the program is to develop initiative, produce team work experience, and help people know themselves better through physical duress and pressures. Individuals also benefit by learning skills of bush craftsmanship, and learning to enjoy the outdoors.

To provide a suitable environment for the program, the campsite chosen was centered in an L-shaped area bounded by the Wildhay River and Collie Creek. Hills and mountains surrounded the camp. Located near Rock Lake in the foothills of west central Alberta, the camp was several miles from Willmore Wilderness Park.

In charge of the program were one Department of Youth instructor, two air force wilderness and survival specialists, and three physical education teachers experienced in Outward Bound and mountaineering. The 20 participants were mainly high school and university students although others, including a professional photographer and a butcher, were among the group.

Participants had to be between 17 and 21 years of age, submit proof of good health and agree to the camp's no-drinking and no-smoking policy.

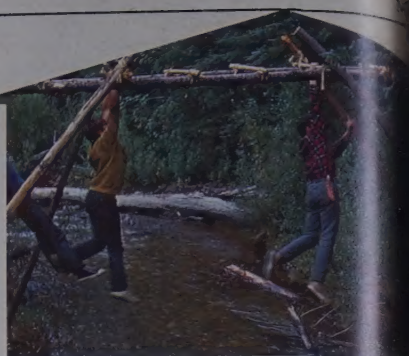
The boys were divided into five groups or patrols, and each patrol worked together as a team.

The average day began at 6 a.m. with a mile-long run, and a splash in the creek. The boys then cooked their own breakfast and did chores around their tents. A one to two hour instruction session beginning at 8:30 a.m. included tool safety and care, fire lighting and shelter building, forest fire prevention and first aid, introductions to basic rock climbing, and compass and tally exercises.

A conditioning phase followed in which students ran through two obstacle courses designed to give the boys coordination and strength to tackle upcoming projects. A 10-obstacle rope circuit included a 16-foot high rope bridge, a tarzan swing, and various balance bars. This circuit was planned to eliminate fear of heights as a pre-training exercise for mountaineering. Some ground course exercises included catwalking 30 foot long parallel bars, crawling through a 20 foot long, two foot high tunnel, and climbing over a 12 foot high wall, a team effort.

The evening hours were spent around the campfire nursing wounds, doing laundry or talking and singing. Even though located in the wilderness, the camp did not lack forms of modern convenience: aching muscles were soothed in a make-shift steam bath, the highlight of the evening. This was produced by erecting a plastic sheet tent over a small hole in the ground, filled with large heated rocks. Water was splashed on the rocks, producing tension-easing gout of steam. But even that had a toughening aspect. Coming out of the steam bath, the boys were required to take a dip in the cold, cold water of the creek.

After two days of intensive conditioning and instruction, a river crossing was attempted.



1. A bad grip means a plunge in an icy creek in the Outward Bound river crossing exercise.

2. A varied obstacle course was one of the preparations for the yet-to-come mountain climbing expedition.

3. Crossing a swift-flowing river demands strength and endurance, especially when there is a constant danger of being swept off your feet by the current.

4. Climbing a 12-foot wall calls for team effort as the last man climbs over the others to reach the top.

5. Having reached the top of a rocky pinnacle, an Outward Bound participant surveys the distant horizon.

6. Tied securely together, a string of climbers make their way along the rocky face to their objective, a rocky peak over 7,000 feet high.

7. Shelter such as this provided a sleeping space for the young men while in the mountains.

Fifteen carloads livestock compete at Royal Winter Fair

The 1969 Alberta Livestock Exhibit for the Royal Agriculture Winter Fair will comprise a total of 15 carloads. The shipment to Toronto will be made up of 13 cars of beef cattle, one of dairy cattle, one of horses and some swine. It will include 40 single steers, four groups of 12 steers, seven groups of five steers, 65 registered beef and 17 registered dairy cattle, 16 horses and 15 swine.

The shipment will leave Edmonton, November 5, via C.P.R. and complete loading at Calgary the next day, leaving for the east the evening of November 6.

The following livestock contributors will represent Alberta at The 1969 Royal Winter Fair.

BEEF AND MARKET CATTLE

ABERDEEN ANGUS

Frank Slezina, Coaldale
Highland Stock Farms, Calgary
Ralph Griffiths, Coronation
Caravelle Land & Cattle Co., Calgary

HEREFORD

Harry Swainson, Sedgewick
Gordon Ziegler, Vegreville
Leslie J. Hanson, Viking
Marlane and Wayne Lucas, Vulcan
Birdseye Ranch, Mountain View

SHORTHORN

Gordon Rattray, Viking
T. G. Hamilton, Innisfail
M. R. Boake, Acme
Boa-Kae Ranch, Irricana
CHAROLAIS

Herb Woitt, Wetaskiwin
Tom Eggerton &

Treco Management Ltd., Calgary
Chinook Ranch, Calgary

MARKET STEERS

XL Ranch and Agrobef Ltd., Bassano
Walking A Holdings, De Winton
W. Swanston, Camrose
Riverbend Farm, Benalto

Hans Stormoen, Fenn
Taylor Lake Ranch, Thorhild
L. H. MacDonald, Taber
Jenkins Ranche, Pincher Creek
L. Kallal, Tofield
Ebony Acres Ranch, Rimbey
Eric Beddoes, Daysland
Austin Arntzen, Sedgewick

DAIRY CATTLE

AYRSHIRE

Richards Farm Ltd., Red Deer
Ardea Wylie, Calgary
Everview Farms Ltd., Crossfield

GUERNSEY

Herb Walker, Vegreville

HOLSTEIN

Francis and Donald Wright, Didsbury
Hipkin Bros., Edmonton
Lawrence Henderson, Lacombe
Norman and Gordon Atkins, Red Deer

HORSES

LIGHT HORSES

Howard Trautman, Rimbey
Cecil Campbell, Whitford
Robinson Agency, Taber

PERCHERON

Eide Seljehaug, Kingman
Tom Umbach, Cremona
Lloyd Lohr, Stettler
Carl Hanson, Brightview

CLYDESDALE

D. C. Stewart, Calgary
Art Sissons, Lacombe
Gordon Ross, Onoway
Lawrence and Elmer Rye, Edmonton

SWINE

Clarence Visser, R.R. 6, North Edmonton
L. Pickard, Olds
Rod McMillan, Clandonald

Equipped with axes and ropes, the boys were divided into two competing groups. A simulated problem had one boy of each group acting as an accident victim with a broken arm. The other members of each team were required to transport him across a 30-40 foot wide river, flowing at a rate of approximately six miles per hour, without getting him wet. Only one member of each group was allowed to get wet while the others, ranging in weight from 120 to 210 pounds, had to cross without touching water. Solutions to the problem ranged from ingenuity to brute strength.

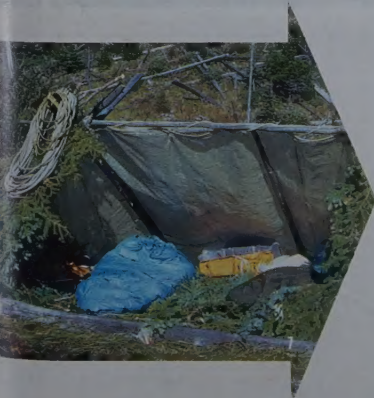
After five days in base camp, the boys moved up to the mountains where they were given seven days of instructions on the environment, map and compass work, climbing techniques, safe route selection and edible plants.

The highlight of the two week program was a three-day expedition without instructors. The five patrols were sent out to find colored tins, each with a point value, placed in specific areas. The group finding the most points won the contest. Each group planned their own route and timetable. Without instructors, the boys were completely responsible for food, gear and returning to base camp. Instructors kept track of the boys from various lookout points higher up in the mountains.

At the end of the expedition, debriefing took place and the group broke camp.

The Department of Youth will evaluate the program's effectiveness by interviewing participants and studying character changes in the boys. The findings will determine Outward Bound's future in Alberta.

Funds for the first Outward Bound program held in Alberta, except for an \$85 participant fee, came from the Department of Youth. They sponsored the pilot project with plans to make the program permanent in Alberta. □





POLLUTION COMMITTEE MEETS

More than a hundred businessmen, university professionals, association representatives and provincial and federal government officials met in a two-day session at the Northern Alberta Jubilee Auditorium in October, at the third annual meeting of the Alberta Advisory Committee on Pollution Control. The membership of the senior committee is broken into 13 sub-committees, each dealing with a separate aspect of study of air, water or ground pollution, information and education, and recommendations for pollution criteria. The recommendations are submitted as sub-committee reports, discussed by the parent group and passed to the Alberta Department of Health for further study and possible action. Public participation of this nature ensures that any and all steps to pollution control are made with due consideration and with open recognition of the problems as they exist.

New town of Grande Cache receives 34-bed hospital

Construction has started on a 34-bed general hospital and nurses' residence in the new town of Grande Cache, in northwestern Alberta.

Built under the Hospital Construction Plan, Alberta Department of Health, the new facility is expected to cost about \$1,000,000 when fully equipped. Of this amount McIntyre Porcupine Mines Ltd., developers of huge coal reserves in the area, are committed to pay up to \$250,000.

Because of the unique situation arising from the development of this remote community, legislative changes to the Hospital Act were made to expedite approval of the project, waiving the normal population requirement of 6,000 to meet the needs of an anticipated 4,000 people who will be in residence by the scheduled completion date of July 31, 1970. New provisions of the Act also sanctioned creation of the new Hospital Board, on an interim basis, until such time as a local municipal board can be elected.

The hospital and nurses' residence will be located on an eight acre site on Shand Avenue West, in the northwestern part of town. Layout of the hospital generally is in the form of a cross plan, one wing comprising the administrative section, one forming the nursing care area, one for treatment and clinical services and the other housing ancillary services.

As an active treatment centre the new hospital will provide facilities for an emergency centre,

a major operating suite, preparation and change rooms, labour and delivery rooms, radiology department, isolation wards, nursery, playroom, private and two-bed wards, and day lounge. Ancillary services include a pharmacy, central supply, offices, laundry, kitchen, staff dining room, lockers, emergency power, work rooms and caretaking facilities. The nursing care wing is designed on the double corridor principle with perimeter wards and a central core work area.

The exterior of the one-storey hospital features a light brown brick facing with cedar siding fascia and window panels, and is topped by a cedar siding covered penthouse structure which houses the air-conditioning plant.

The ten-bedroom nurses' residence has been designed with a split-level floor plan, a departure from the institutional approach, providing a more home-like atmosphere. Six bedrooms are located on the upper level and four on the lower level. The residence also provides kitchen and dining facilities, living room, guest lounge and utility room.

The Alberta Department of Municipal Affairs, through the town administration, has provided a 50 foot trailer unit fitted to accommodate immediate clinical services. Staffed by a resident surgeon, this clinic will receive the benefit of some major pieces of regular equipment which will later be incorporated as permanent installations in the completed hospital. □

Color-coded plastic pipe use approved

Alberta's insistence on uniform marking of plastic pipe for use in plumbing drainage, waste and venting systems has led to adoption of color coding of these products by manufacturers. Subsequent approval of the use of plastic pipe in general construction has been given through amendments to Board of Health regulations, Alberta Department of Health. Alberta was one of the first to insist on this criteria in Canada and the United States.

Owing to chemical incompatibility between the otherwise indistinguishable products used for sealing purposes, it was essential to overcome the problem of identification. Coding requirements call for Polyvinyl Chloride, or PVC pipe to be now produced in a grey color with a clear solvent sealing agent, and Acrylonitrile Butadiene Styrene, or ABS pipe to be black with a yellow sealant. This has proven to be an advantage to suppliers, the plumbing trade and the consumer, as well as simplifying inspection routines. Both products are rated equal in endurance and performance and compare equally well with other types of installations.

Regulations permit the use of either of these products throughout drainage, waste and venting systems, above or underground, for rain leaders, storm sewers, venting of sumps, receiving tanks, lift stations, and laboratory sinks unless otherwise prohibited by inspection authorities.

Since regulation changes became effective, the Division of Environmental Health Services, Plumbing Inspection Section, has noted a rapid move toward the application of plastics in plumbing. The trend in the southern half of the province indicates about 50 per cent of residential construction has switched to the use of plastic pipes and fittings in disposal systems, the northern half of the province follows with about 20 per cent usage.

Polyethylene pipe, available in a wide range of dimensions, is also acceptable under the regulations for use in cold water distribution outside the home, when not linked to any municipal system. Such installations must be placed below frost level because of the impracticability of coping with frozen lines.

Although research is continuing into the possibility of developing a viable heat-resistant plastic pipe, as yet plastics are not permitted in hot water distribution systems.

With the ready acceptance of plastic pipe by the plumbing trade, both Alberta Institutes of Technology have added instruction in the use of this product to the curriculum of studies this year. □

Revise statutes

The statutes of Alberta, which is a compilation of all provincial legislation presently in force, is now being revised and consolidated by the Legislative Counsel, Alberta Department of the Attorney-General.

The job is expected to take two years, and calls for the consolidation and publication of all valid legislative acts and any amendments to them passed since the last revision in 1955.

This is the fourth revision of the statutes since Alberta became a province in 1905. Revised statutes were published in 1922, 1942 and 1955.

When the revision work is completed, a proclamation by the Lieutenant Governor in Council will bring the new statutes into force. □

coming events

Within Our Borders is pleased to list those coming events pertaining to organizational meetings, association gatherings, and other similar non-commercial events of which it is made aware. Forward your information to Within Our Borders, Alberta Government Publicity Bureau, Centennial Building, Edmonton, Alberta.

NOVEMBER

2-5	Alberta School Trustees' Association Convention	Edmonton
2-6	Communications Seminar	Banff
3-4	Insurance Agents' Association of Alberta Convention	Edmonton
3-5	United Farmers of Alberta Co-Operative Conv.	Calgary
3-5	Canadian Technical Asphalt Association Convention	Calgary
3-6	Alberta Social Credit League Convention	Calgary
4-6	United Grain Growers Convention	Lethbridge
6	Calgary Film Society — Film Program	Calgary
6-9	Pentecostal Men's Workshop	Banff
7	Female Sale—Hereford Breeders Association	Forestburg
7-10	Amateur Athletic Union of Canada Convention	Calgary
9-14	Public Personnel Association Convention	Calgary
10	Public Showing of 13th Annual Stampede City International Exhibition of Color Photography	Red Deer
10-13	Alberta Social Credit League	Calgary
11	Dog Obedience Trials	Lethbridge
14-15	Annual Convention Alberta Aviation Council	Banff
16-21	Canadian Heart Foundation Convention	Calgary
17	Calgary Film Society — Film Program	Calgary

18-21	Alberta Association of Municipal Districts Convention	Edmonton
20-22	Lions Club Annual Mirthquake	Taber
20-22	Canadian Poetry Conference	Edmonton
21-23	Progressive Conservative Association of Alta. Convention	Edmonton
25	Dog Obedience Trials	Lethbridge
25-27	Alberta Hospital Association Convention	Calgary
26-28	Civil Service Association of Alberta Conv.	Edmonton
27	Calgary Film Society — Film Program	Calgary
27	Camrose Agricultural Society, Fall Sale of Registered Swine	Camrose
27-29	Fall Cattle Sale	Lethbridge
28	Eskimo Prints — Provincial Museum	Edmonton

DECEMBER

1	Symphony Concert	Lethbridge
2	Dog Obedience Trials	Lethbridge
2-4	National Weed Committee-Western Section Convention	Edmonton
4	Music Club Concert	Lethbridge
5	University of Lethbridge Concert Series	Lethbridge
6-7	Edmonton Symphony Orchestra	Edmonton
8	Calgary Film Society — Film Program	Calgary
8-12	Farmers Union of Alberta Convention	Edmonton
17	Edmonton Symphony Orchestra	Edmonton
18	Calgary Film Society — Film Program	Calgary
21	Baptist United Choirs	Edmonton
27-30	Youth Conference on Alcohol and Drug Problems	Edmonton
28-30	Western Association of Sociologists & Anthropologists	Banff

Travelling display features ski attractions

Alberta's skiing attractions are this year being promoted in eight Canadian and American cities through the medium of a unique display designed and constructed for the Travel Bureau of the Alberta Department of Industry and Tourism.

Featured in ski and winter sports shows in San Francisco, Los Angeles, Chicago, Montreal, Vancouver and Minneapolis, and in shopping centre exhibits in Regina and Winnipeg, the display utilizes a special screen on which a series

of action scenes will be projected in four different shapes: outlines of Alberta, Canada, the Canadian maple leaf and the provincial crest. This special effect is created by projecting the pictures through openings in an opaque material onto the visual screen. Changing the shape of the opening changes the shape of the picture.

The display has already received awards for excellence in San Francisco, Los Angeles and Chicago. The display is manned by personnel

from the various ski areas within the province to ensure accurate information for interested visitors.

In addition to the main display, two other static displays are being shown in Calgary, Seattle and Toronto. These feature backlit transparencies of winter scenes, along with slides projected on a separate screen.

All displays are designed to be adaptable to summer travel promotion as well.





The large 44 foot by 12 foot mural (above) by Calgary artist Ron Spickett, RCA, dominates the main entrance to the new John J. Bowlen Building in Calgary (right).

Government office complex opened in Calgary

The \$6,000,000 John J. Bowlen Building, built by the Alberta Department of Public Works, was officially opened in Calgary in October. The structure provides office space for 18 different services provided by the Alberta government for the southern districts of the province.

The building is named after the late Hon. John J. Bowlen, LL.D., Lieutenant Governor of Alberta from 1950 to 1959, and pioneer resident of the province.

Located on a site on the north side of 7th Avenue between 5th and 6th Streets S.W., the building provides a gross floor area of 223,000 square feet. The structure comprises three main elements, a two-storey block on the west side for Family Courts, a three-storey block on the east side for the Land Titles Office and a thirteen-storey tower to provide accommodations for the many other government offices.

The building is structurally designed for 22 storeys with a first stage of 13 storeys above ground, including the mezzanine. A second stage of an additional nine floors may be added when additional space is required.

Focal point of the main lobby is a 44 foot by twelve foot mural described as the depiction of free growth and development within the



broader human resources theme. Central riders represent the specific western idea of the relation of man and nature. A figure group to the left represents free activity of play, exchange of ideas, development, competition, cooperation and curiosity. The group at the right leads to the root sources of Alberta's culture, from immigration through family continuity and the technical and progressive life within the reach of man.

The main entrance of the building is located at the base of the tower, providing access from 7th Avenue. A secondary entrance provides access from the lane on the north, while an automobile ramp from the lane leads to a nominal parking area in the basement. Vehicle access to the basement allows security cases to be taken unobtrusively to the Family Court area. Two load-

ing docks are provided for deliveries to central receiving, served by a passenger-freight elevator to all floors.

The tower portion is served by six 700 foot per minute elevators and the east and west blocks each have one passenger elevator with a speed of 200 feet per minute. The mechanical installations located on the twelfth floor serve down to the first stage of the building with provision for service upwards into the future addition to the tower. A cafeteria to seat 180 is located on the eleventh floor.

The building exterior is finished with a combination of brick, Tyndall limestone and Sandstead granite. Provision has been made for a future mezzanine of 7,000 feet in the Land Titles Office block. □

WITHIN OUR BORDERS AN ALBERTA GOVERNMENT PUBLICATION NOVEMBER, 1969

LIBRARY,
PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT,
LEGISLATIVE BUILDING,
EDMONTON, ALBERTA